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## PORT DEPOSIT.

### The Hell that the Capitalist Class has Turned it Into.

### AN AWAKENING PROLETARIAT

**Striking Illustrations of Capitalist "Thrift," "Philanthropy" and "Inventiveness"—A Condensed Picture of Capitalist Development and the Marking out of the Proletariat.**

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Aug. 1.—Port Deposit, Maryland, is a town of between 1,500 and 2,000, yet within its bounds are evidences of capitalist growth sufficient to form the basis of as complete a criticism of capitalism as are found in large cities.

The cant, hypocrisy and brutality of the capitalist cult are here displayed in all their naked foulness, and, being displayed within circumscribed bounds, are all the more apparent.

Some thirty or forty years ago the town was the shipping port for the lumber which came down the Susquehanna River. Large numbers of rafts unloaded here, and numberless vessels, loaded with freight, left its wharves. With the building of railroads and the placing of sawmills, etc., nearer the source of supply, that trade has entirely disappeared.

In those days scores of fishermen also procured a living from the nearby waters; but with the oncoming of the large-net fishers and the cheapening of the cost of catching fish achieved by the larger tool, impossible of ownership except by those with capital, that industry has fallen by the wayside; and from fishing for themselves with the hook and line and small net, the fishermen now fish for others who own the tools necessary in our modern days. The chief industries to-day are quarrying and stove-making, and in the quarries are to be found conditions almost rivaling those of the coal miner. Laborers get from 80 cents a day up to $1.15, and are paid only for the time worked. Those who own the quarry also conduct a store, and the unfortunate laborer who takes the company at its word and purchases his groceries and other necessaries at any other place, finds, notwithstanding the company asserts it does not force its employees to buy at the store, that his job is of but few days in this land of plenty, patriotism and liberty.

Those who cut stone likewise suffer from the revolution in production achieved by capitalism, and now are pleased to earn $45 and $50 a month, six months in the year, instead of $100 and up eight or nine months in the year, as they did formerly.

The stove factory and its pristine owners are a standing and glorious example of how the virtues of honesty, economy and frugality, when properly practised, lead to wealth and honor in the land. Started some twenty-five or thirty years ago by the Armstrongs, it was a weak and staggering infant until the cunning brain and active hands of one McKinley, a brother-in-law of the said Armstrongs, and a skillful workman, evolved a stove which so far surpassed the prevailing one that the demand for it became large and larger as days went by. McKinley had patented his inventions, and entered into a compact with his brothers-in-law by which he was to receive a certain royalty on each stove. Did he get it? Aber nit! He was "allowed" to continue as a workman despite his annoying demands for his share, until, becoming too persistent, he was fired from the factory which HIS talents and HIS work had made the success it was. Several times McKinley tried to secure a settlement, each time coming down in his demands, until they reached $100, when that was refused, maddened by the treatment he received and the destitution in his family, he borrowed a gun, and after killing two of his "esteemed," "honest," "economical," "charitable" and "eminently just" relatives, he then blew out his own "disreputable," "shiftless" and "useless" brains. He forgot, or was unable to put out the shining light among his brethren, and the factory continued in the hands of those who by getting up early, likewise going to bed early, had been enabled to secure not alone health and wisdom but wealth also.

Of course some "carping critic of a Socialist" may say that McKinley was robbed and then murdered by those who "achieved" the health and wealth belonging to said McKinley. But that would be the violent utterances of a man afflicted with mental vision of a kind peculiar to men of sense and knowledge, and not the possession of those great and good men, who, as apologists for this system of robbery, fraud and corruption, say it is founded on justice and honesty; it may be, but it must have strayed from its foundations, because anything pertaining to justice or honesty about it seems to be as much in evidence as a live germ in a kettle of boiling water.

The men working in the factory at present work but four days a week, and are not sure of that; and such work! Stripped to the waist, handling pots of red hot molten iron, with the older ones bent and doubled, the young ones slowly sweating themselves away, and each of them compelled to soak whiskey in large quantities into themselves, to replace, if possible, the vitality and strength lost at work. Then to have to, under cover of the rose, sneak into a "speak easy" for that which without they could do no work.

The whole concern is a beautiful example of what an idiotic system this is. Tucked away in a hollow, in a quiet sylvan nook, supposedly a heaven for the poet and artist, is this dirty black stinking blotch on the atmosphere; too small to keep its head above water; with modern methods of heating, such as steam, hot water, gas and electricity, sounding the death knell of the business of making heating stoves, with an ever increasing number unable to purchase stoves of any kind, the factory stumbles on producing for a market of which it knows nothing and seems to care less; the employees working to produce stoves they cannot use; toiling they know not toward what end except it be that they must eat; living in back number dilapidated houses,—the whole thing stands as a monument of capitalist anarchy in production with uncertainty of present, uncertainty of future its chief characteristic, no man knowing to-day whether his job will exist to-morrow; with a vague hope in the ultimate righting of all things wrong.

Small as it is, Port Deposit has its philanthropist in the person of one Jacob Tome, a banker, whose fortune was based, as was that of the owners of the quarry, on a grant of property in the shape of land by the people. This Tome devised and had erected a building called the Jacob Tome Institute (another instance of the virtue of humility as practised by capitalists), under whose roof is a library and school for orphan children. Having assisted in depriving the parents of the children of an opportunity to secure the future of their children, Tome attempted to give back something of that which by "industry," "frugality" and "honesty"—with the accent on "honesty"—he had "acquired" from performing certain useless functions. Tome is now dead, but his institute isn't, for which the citizens of Port Deposit are profoundly ungrateful, as the institute will most likely swallow up and "confiscate" the whole town, having been granted the right to condemn land for its own use by act of the last legislature, for which the people of Port Deposit would like to assassinate the legislature collectively and individually. Many more instances of what a beautiful thing capitalism has been in Port Deposit could be given, but what's the use? The indictment is complete.

Of course Port Deposit has indulged in politics. Sometimes it has been Republican; sometimes Democratic; and the majority are now of the sinful idea that both "are links of the same sausage made of the same dog," because while capitalism has been running its race monkeying with Reps or Dems, things seem to have changed, and the desire for independent political action on the part of the working class seems to be a large and growing one.

The limber-lipped-yawper, who says the American proletariat is not ready for Socialist class-consciousness, ought to give his mouth a vacation and travel in this neighborhood to understand that class-consciousness IS HERE, and what is now needed is the leading of that class-consciousness into right channels that lead to something for the worker and not something for the boss. Whilst the people of Port Deposit do not seem to be waiting with bated breath, their ear on the ground, for the premonitions of the breaking of a new and better outlook, still a goodly number of the workers can reason "horse sense," and are coming to recognize that neither "free silver," nor "free wind;" "sound money" nor "sound waves;" the screaming of the eagle nor the screaching of the bell-mouthed fool, will remove low wages, uncertainty of work, nor the thousand and one ills which they suffer. They recognize that the political power is now held by the capitalist class; that, by the use of that power, that class has stolen and now holds the instruments of production and distribution, the creation of the working class; and that the working class must unite at the ballot box for the purpose of taking control of the political power, and thereby make the instruments of production the property of the working class to be used cooperatively for the benefit of those who work. To achieve that end they recognize the necessity of open and manlike detachment from capitalist parties and the refusal to treat with any wing or branch of capitalism, under whatever name it may masquerade.

The war is now on, intellectually, in Port Deposit, never to end until such time as the Socialist Labor party, victorious in that town and the nation at large, shall have secured control of this government and wiped out capitalism, with its planlessness, uncertainties and misery, and established Socialism, with its order, certainty and happiness.

Speed the day! K.

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That "blood is thicker than water" the British combine of steamship companies in New York illustrated beautifully; and they also gave an insight into the composition of the "thickness."

They bid unsuccessfully for the Federal contract to transport to Spain the troops surrendered at Santiago de Cuba; a Spanish concern, having offered better terms, got the contract. Forthwith our British blood-is-thicker-than-waterers set up the cry of "Treason!" They were indignant. "What," cried they, "an enemy of our blood-is-thicker-than-water cousins, shall he, she or it get the money, and we, oh, we, its blood-is-thicker-than-water allies shall be shoved off into the cold?! Shame!" And they started injunction proceedings against the Federal Government.

Touch the capitulist's pocket and you have touched his soul.

## WRESTLING AT REVERE.

### The Struggle Renewed For the Freeman's Right to Free Speech.

**After the Abortive Attempt on the Part of the Revere, Mass., Police to Muzzle Comrade Martha Moore Avery, the Police Endeavor to Intimidate Another Comrade—He is Arrested—The Trial—The Judge's Crafty Conduct and his Dilemma—Reserves His Decision to Next Thursday.**

REVERE, Mass., August 1.—On Sunday, July 31st, Comrade Francis Turcott, of Everette, was speaking at the same point in this city at which Comrade Avery was disturbed by the police on July 24. The meeting had proceeded about twenty minutes when a police officer accosted the speaker, asking if he had a permit. After a parley of some seven minutes Comrade Turcott was arrested and taken to the station, where Comrade Mitchell gave him bail.

This morning (August 1) at the Municipal Court of the district the case came up. To a charge of obstruction of the passage of pedestrians Comrade Turcott pleaded 'not guilty." Comrade Martha Moore Avery was selected as counsel for Section Revere. Although the case necessarily came upon the technicality of the town ordinance, and so afforded little opportunity to bring out the merits in the case, there was injected into the trial points that brought out the injustice of the arrest.

First, that no permit was required, the National Constitution granting the right of free speech and free assemblage.

Second, that as Revere officials have not jurisdiction of the streets in that regard, so it would be a usurpation of power on their part to issue a permit.

Third, the police's asking if the speaker had a permit was an assumption that a permit could be granted by them.

When the testimony was all in, which proved that there was free passage on the street, and each one of the officers had falsely sworn that he did not ask if the speaker had a permit, and the arguments made on either side, the judge craftily refrained from rendering a decision. He knew that the case would be appealed, and so give us advertisement by another free speech case if he fined the defendant; also if he discharged him, that the crowd assembled in the court room would get a lesson in their civic rights. The judge reserved his decision until Thursday next.

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The Socialist Republican party of Ireland are about to establish a weekly journal—"The Workers' Republic"—in the interest of the propaganda. It is expected to appear soon, and will be issued from the party offices, 67 Mid Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland. The price will be one penny (two cents). Comrades of the S. L. P. wishing to become subscribers or to assist financially in supporting this, the first scientific Socialist paper in Ireland are invited to communicate directly to the office or to THE PEOPLE.

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A new way to train the female servants of our precious elite is coming into vogue. It is to get them through the prisons.

One Mrs. Johnson is the manager of the woman's prison at Sherborn, Mass. She "has made a study" of the subject. The result is that her prison graduates are so "docile," "well-behaved," "submissive," and characterless, we presume, that they prove "excellent" servants. The reputation of Mrs. Johnson's graduates has spread so rapidly that now the demand upon her for discharged convicts as desirable servants in the households of the elite by far exceeds the supply.

When our New York "Charities" and houses of "Correction" have not inmates enough to warrant appropriations by the Legislature of the magnitude required by the pockets of our "Charities" and "Correction" managers, the Democratic and Republican Judges are given the tip, and convictions immediately become numerous enough to bring the number of inmates of such establishments up to the increased appropriation mark. So likewise may we now look for an increased number of arrests of working girls in Massachusetts, and their commitment by Democratic and Republican magistrates to Mrs. Johnson's "servant's university" so as to meet the increasing demand on the part of capitalists' homes for "docile," "well-behaved" and "submissive" female menials.

As though the lot of the workingwoman were not bad enough, it is to be made worse!

While the Massachusetts workingmen volunteers are fighting abroad for the liberation of other people, their own female relatives are to be made convicts of to suit the capitalist class.

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**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

## A CONTRAST.

### How Capitalist Treats Criminals and the Innocent.

**Mrs. Nack, a Self-Convicted Murderess is Provided with Lodgings, Sanitary and Ample Food, Clothing, Recreation—The Toiling and Honest Female Wage Slave, Lacks all this, and the Bare Suggestion that She be Better Provided for is Howled Down as Paternalism.**

The following is part of an account published in the New York "World" on the subject of the future of Mrs. Nack, the accomplice with Thorn in the cowardly and brutal murder of Guldensuppe:

"The cell which Mrs. Guldensuppe will occupy is a small room ten feet long, seven wide and nine high. The room is devoid of decorations, and nothing but a solitary chair and a small bed grace the cell. In the rear of the cell is a window, 2½ by 4 feet, whose glass is painted white. This obstructs the view of the prison yard.

"The door of the cell is not iron, as most people would suppose, but it might just as well be so far as any fears of escape are entertained. It is of oak, and is three inches in thickness. There is a hole in the door, into which the night watch peep to see that all is well.

"Mrs. Nack will be obliged to rise at 7 o'clock with the other inmates. She will then breakfast with those in her ward, and here it may be mentioned that those in one ward are never permitted to see those of another excepting in the shops and at chapel. Her breakfast consists of most wholesome food. Every morning she will have tea. Four mornings of the week hash will be allowed her. The other three mornings, either oatmeal or cornmeal will take the place of hash. Bread without butter will make up the remainder of the meal. For dinner four days in the week she will receive beef, potatoes and vegetables. One day in the week corned beef and cabbage, one day pork and beans, and on the Sabbath chicken or some other variety of meat will complete the bill of fare of the most important meal. Her supper will consist of bread and water, and will be given to her as she marches from her work to her cell. The vegetables used are raised in the prison garden.

"After breakfast Mrs. Nack will be allowed one-half hour's recreation for exercise in the corridor. At this time she will be allowed to communicate with those in her ward. She will then be obliged to attend to her duties until 11 o'clock, when the bell announces dinner. After dinner she will resume her work, and at 4 o'clock, when her labors are through for the day, she will be led to her cell."

She being probably one of the most notorious of modern criminals, receives as a punishment (so called) a sentence of twenty years in State's Prison. By proper conduct, her time allowance will cut this down to a little over fifteen years.

Contrast the treatment that society at large accords to criminals with the treatment it accords to honest, poor people. Here we have a most outrageous series of crimes punished with lodgement in a room amply large enough for the accommodation of one person; and there lodgings are provided with the finest of sanitary arrangements; medical treatment and medicines are at hand at all hours; and the same are provided by the State at public cost.

She is clothed, and provided with bathing facilities, also at public cost; books and periodicals are always hers for the asking. She is not required to rise from her comfortable bed until the very convenient hour of seven a. m. After breakfast, and she is sure of a breakfast, she will not have to rush headlong to her work, like the honest woman who works in a department store or a sweat shop, but she has one-half of an hour to comfortably pick her teeth and gossip with her neighbors. Could anything be nicer?

At four p. m. her day's work is done, having put in seven and one-half hours at work. Her bill of fare is ample and of the best quality of such goods, and nutritious also. By using a little judgment she will be able to have meat for fourteen meals in the week;—millions of the honest poor cannot have meat once a day, and, as for the bill of fare as a whole, the larger part of the honest working poor cannot begin to get as good.

Under this present competitive economic system, society has developed conditions that actually place a premium upon crime, and the above quotation from the "World" amply proves it.

Our economic system must be a horrible farce when millions of the honest poor are lodged in unsanitary and miserable hovels, where they freeze in winter and stifle in summer, have but little food, and that unwholesome, clothed in rags, and are forever haunted with the specter of perpetual want and misery.

Many a noble woman lives, and struggles, and dies under these conditions in this land of superabundance; women who are the wage exploited victims of the sweat shop, the factory, and hundreds of similar places, who put in ten, and frequently more hours per day in incessant toil, and who must remain constantly on their feet, notwithstanding the weaknesses and sufferings peculiar to their sex.

Millions of them live such lives and maintain their virtue, others of them are given the choice of losing their positions and means of a living, or yielding up their virtue to a lustful brute of an employer, or some one in whose power they happen to be.

If these means of obtaining a livelihood fail, our economic conditions leave to them starvation, theft, the bagnio or suicide; and all of these are daily and hourly occurrences.

So, then, if a woman but be a married prostitute and murderess, society will provide her with a comfortable living for fifteen years; and yet, if we asked society at large, through its Congresses and State Legislatures, to make possible equally favorable conditions for the honest working woman, oh, what a howl would go up to the very heavens about "State paternalism," or Socialism, or some other ism—except common sense and plain decent justice to decent people. What a remarkable brand of "civilization" we have anyway. G.

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Events in Haverhill are coming to the aid of Mr. James F. Carey to prove his contention that he was not elected by the Socialists.

Carey managed to get through the City Council an 8-hour law for street laborers, and immediately thereafter he gave a cheerful vote for a $15,000 appropriation for an armory.

It is the traditional policy of all politicians, who wish to ingraciate themselves with the workers for the purpose of capturing their votes in the interest of the exploiters, to play a conspicuous rôle in favor of some "labor legislation" or other; and then, under the velvet of such action stick out their real claw, and support some legislative matter in favor of capital. In all such cases, the "labor legislation" is inoffensive: it never amounts to anything, and if it does, it is annulled by the capitalist Courts; but, on the other hand, the capitalist legislation, that these gentlemen pass, is always valuable for capital, and, what is more, is enforced to the bitter end. So in this instance:

The 8-hour law for the Haverhill street laborers will be found to have holes enough to be mistaken for a sieve, and will do the workers no good; while the appropriation for the armory is one that will stick,—as the first best strike may prove; nor will any amount of noise in favor of enforcing the 8-hour law, raised by a man who votes for armory appropriations, be taken seriously by the capitalist class in office: they will know that all such noise is only for effect, as they surely know their man.

There can now be no mistake about it; Mr. Carey, whomsoever he was elected by, was not elected by Socialists.

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It is announced from Germany that, owing to the clouded political horizon, threatening persecutions of labor in general, Socialism in particular, the International Socialist Congress, that was to take place in Berlin next year, as provided for by the London Congress of 1896, cannot take place. As yet the time and place for holding the next Congress is not determined; it will probably be at Paris, France, in 1900.

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In Italy the class struggle is breaking out into significant manifestations.

Filippo Turati, the Socialist member of Parliament from Milan, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for alleged participation in the recent bread riots. It was amply proven at the trial that, so far from participating in the riots, Turati endangered his life in the attempt to reach the rioters and expostulate with them upon the folly of their conduct. The cause given for his sentence is a pretext; the real cause is his conspicuous activity and marked success in educating the proletariat of Italy on their duties and rights, and the true method of overthrowing the existing system of iniquity.

On the other hand DeFelice is returned triumphantly at the head of the polls by Socialist workingmen at a bye-election, defeating the Government's candidate.

This wrestling will yet continue for a while; and then—the crash, with the capitalist class at the bottom of the ruins of its own social system.

## Ninth N. Y. Congress. Dist. Festival.

We call the attention of the Comrades in New York and vicinity to the roof garden concert and ball of the Ninth Congress. District, which will take place on Saturday, August 6th, at Grand Central Palace, 43d street and Lexington avenue. The proceeds will be devoted to the agitation fund of the banner Socialist Congress District in the country. The Comrades of the district have done valiant work in defending the party against the treasonable attacks of an unscrupulous and infamous opposition. The rabble is now completely routed, a few more blows, and they will utter their last gasps. The concert will be of a high character. The Roof Garden is swept by cooling breezes; we can assure the visitors an enjoyable evening.

THE COMMITTEE.

## STUPID SCHEME.

### "Dangerous" Books to be Manœuvred Out of Sight.

### CLAPPING ON THE BLINKERS.

**The Capitalist Class is Feeling so Apprehensive of Danger that it is Scheming to Prevent Public Acquaintance With Books Whose Teachings are Subversive of "Law and Order."**

A scheme is on foot whose purpose is best expressed by the term "Clapping on the Blinkers." The scheme looks innocent, but it is about as malignant a scheme as can well be imagined to counteract the effect of enlightenment.

The public libraries are pretty well stocked with books. These, however radical, were acquired at a time when the radicalism they contain was not considered dangerous. There was no movement in existence to make their radicalism practical; nor was there any discontent to crystallize around the radicalism they taught. At that time, their contents were considered piquant; and he who, in parlors and clubs, held the views those books set forth was thought "clever," "interesting," "ingenious."

All that has passed with the gathering to a head of the sore of capitalism; with the floods of discontent—reaching further than one might imagine—that it sets afloat; and with the upcropping of numberless movements of revolt;—with all that, the radicalism taught by radical books has lost its piquantness; it has become dangerous; it must be suppressed. How? That's the rub.

It is a common thing that when a member of a literary club is appointed to write an essay, he proceeds forthwith to a library to "read up," and uses the catalogues in his researches. Now, there is where the danger lies; the catalogues are impartial; they coldly refer to subjects and authors without discrimination; radical books thus stand at a par with stupid and reactionary ones. The catalogues must be circumvented. It is in the doing of this that the scheme in question consists.

The scheme is that when literary societies and clubs get up a programme of lectures, these be deposited with the librarians of the various libraries; and then the librarians are to "look up the subject matters and furnish the several essayists with the REQUIRED REFERENCES;"—required references, being only such as the librarian in charge will consider proper.

The scheme presents itself under great allurements; the work of hunting for references is thus to be made easy, and the writing of essays proportionally easy too. The aspiring essayist will have nothing to do but to read up or look into those references furnished to him; indolence thus is expected to become a handmaid for the capitalist scheme of keeping people from acquaintance with "improper books;"—in other words clapping the blinkers on lecturers.

The scheme, it is said, is already in "successful" operation in Cleveland, O.; and is to be applied everywhere else.

For malignant stupidity or stupid malignity this scheme ranks high. And yet it may be welcomed, and all the readier seeing its real success will fail; it may be welcomed, as all evidences of capitalist desperation are welcome, as an encouraging sign of the times. Few things are as encouraging to a revolution as the evidence that the counter-revolution feels forced to seek the shelter of ignorance.

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What about that "Labor" Mayor in Lynn, Mass.?

As though machinery and labor fakirism had not brought the shoeworkers low enough, and as though the capitalists in the shoe trade were not already clipping an ample clip from their wage slaves, worse is in the wind.

In Lynn, Mass., the shoe manufactures are now claiming that the industry leaves them no profits, and that what is needed for its profitable continuance is a trade training school. They argue demurely that the difficulty to-day lies in maintaining a supply of trained workingmen; that the tyranny of the trades unions limits this number; that if the school is established the supply of such trained hands would be larger and deserving young men and women could thus find ready and lucrative employment.

The lie in this whole argument is palpable.

In the first place the shoe manufacturers are now making large profits;

In the second place, if the graduates of the training school could get "ready and lucrative" employment, why don't the shoemakers now, with a smaller competition, succeed in securing "ready and lucrative" employment?

The plan is simply to increase the supply of available labor material in the market, and thus reduce existing wages still lower and correspondingly increase the fleecings of the capitalists.

In the meantime, though, what about that "Labor" Mayor that the working class of Lynn bestowed upon itself. Is he going to allow that sort of capitalist tactics to reduce wages?

# THE PEOPLE.

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**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 (Presidential)..... | 2,068 |
| In 1890..... | 13,331 |
| In 1892 (Presidential)..... | 21,157 |
| In 1894..... | 33,133 |
| In 1896 (Presidential)..... | 36,564 |
| **In 1897**..... | **55,673** |

**Who is it will not dare himself to trust?**
**Who is it hath not strength to stand alone?**
**Who is it thwarts and bilks the inward MUST?**
**He and his works, like sand, from earth are blown.**
**Lowell.**

## THE USES OF "UNIONISM."

Herbert Spencer somewhere calls attention to what he terms the "unforeseen effects of legislation." A law is passed; it aims at a certain object; the object may or may not be covered, according as the law may or may not have been wisely drawn up; but say it is drawn with all the wisdom at command, and the specific object aimed at is indeed substantially attained; nevertheless, effects will speedily be noticed that were wholly unforeseen, never thought of or contemplated. This is just what is now happening with McKinley's "Industrial Commission," or "Labor Commission," as it is frequently styled.

More than once in previous issues, this "Industrial Commission" has been dealt with. Its purposes, ostensible and covert, were pointed out. It was and is meant to furnish a conspicuous place from which, to promulgate opinions on the Labor and Social Question that should blur the issue, jumble up the class interests of wage-slave and capitalist, and, in the confusion thus created afford capitalism increased chances of life. Incidentally, the Commission was to furnish jobs to broken-down politicians and available laborites —That was the object in view.

But now the unforeseen results begin to manifest themselves. Among these, the most interesting one is the uses that the thing called "Unionism," i. e., class-unconscious conglomerations of workingmen, are and can be put to.

There is in Washington, D. C., one Jack Hayes. He is virtually all there is left of the K. of L. Hayes is hungry and thirsty; dues don't come in; how can they, when there is none to collect them from? That things have come to this pass is none of his fault. For "industry" and "activity" none can compare with him; he has scurried and he has tugged,—all in vain; few would listen, fewer would join; and there sits Hayes, stranded like Cervera's navy on the surf-beaten beach. Suddenly the "Industrial Commission" strikes his eyes; and he goes to work, his mind inspired with a luminous thought.

A baker's dozen of men, gathered into a body and called a "Union," can not of themselves yield wool enough for the fakir's shears; he might claim them to be a hundred, a thousand, a million,—the claim would not bring him in one more cent as dues; that sad experience Hayes had made. But now, the "Industrial Commission" offered a novel chance. A baker's dozen of dupes, duped into forming an organization, could not, it is true enough, yield sufficient dues, nor could the inflation of their number perform the feat. But there is one thing they could do, to wit, be the basis for a claim that they were millions, and thus become the title-deed for a seat and salary on the "Industrial Commission." Hayes went to work. He swooped down upon the miners in the Pittsburgh, Pa., district. Made such a clatter that the papers took notice of him. And now he claims that untold thousands of miners are enrolled in the K. of L. With such backing he expects to hoodwink McKinley into the belief that he wields a large force of Labor. It matters not whether Hayes' cheat will succeed or not. We can drop him here.

The important thing is to contemplate the miners' union he has got together. It is, of course, a "pure and simple" affair; none other could answer for his purpose. The very word Socialism or class-consciousness introduced into the concern would blow it up to splinters.

Thus the latest use the pure and simple method of organization or "Unionism" is put to is to constitute the fraudulent basis for a demand for a political job.

Smash the fraud!

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The statement is made in the famine stricken districts of Ireland that one great contributing cause of the acute distress there is the cessation of remittances from America "owing to the bad times in the States."

This almost looks like retribution. With an extensive working class in America, either born in Ireland or of Irish extraction, and loving its motherland, and anxious to bring relief to her and her oppressed population, and able by its vote in America to aid immensely towards the overthrow of the social system that makes an enslaved Ireland possible, and that here deprives the Irish workers more and more of the facility to aid their beloved Ireland;—with all that, the bulk of this large Irish workingman population in America consents to fill here the role of camp-followers in the parties of capitalism, both of which are the lackeys of the international capitalist class with headquarters in London!

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If it were necessary to give a thrust to the underlying theory of single taxism that thrust is given by the revelations made at the public examination in the Bankruptcy Court of London, England, into the affairs of one Ernest Terah Hooley, the promoter of a bogus affair, the Dunlap Tire Company.

The examination reveals that thousands upon thousands of pounds were given to "members of the nobility" to lend their names as "Directors" of the bogus company. Three of these items are astounding. One is "£12,500 to Lord Albemarle," another is "£25,000 to Lord De-La-Warr," a third is "£10,000 to the Earl of Winchelsea."

Here we have men who, according to single tax theory, should be possessed of "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" as the fruit of their title to land, yet are so low as to play figure heads and decoy ducks for a capitalist concern.

The cepter has passed from the hands of the Land-Lord into those of the Capitalist. He is the Lord to-day, and he is the one to overthrow. All economic and social iniquity must go down with him, and will not go down before.

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## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"The Labor World," published in Tabata, Tokyo, Japan, has appeared among the exchanges in this office, and is gladly welcomed. Although we are limited to its front page only for information on what it contains—its other nine pages being unintelligible in point of type and of language—, yet from its one English page we gather enough to conclude that it tends in the right direction. The working class of Japan being disfranchised, a full-fledged labor movement is there impossible. Yet the "Labor World" takes a deep and intelligent interest in the politics of the land, and allows glimpses of such political activity, when the time arrives, as may remind one of the deeds of our Belgian Comrades the moment they wrung the suffrage from the Belgian Government.

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It seems that it takes a good deal of time for light to reach and percolate through the skull of the Des Moines, Ia., "Leader." In commenting upon the Socialist Labor party of Germany, it lets itself loose as follows:

"A great change has also come over the Socialist party. At the beginning it stood for Red Revolution, for the overthrow of the existing government of Germany and the substitution therefor of something approximating to the dreams of Karl Marx. But with increased power it has become less radical, and while its exact programme is yet somewhat undefined, it is now a party of constitutional progress. Its membership being almost wholly of the lower class Germans, it has a tender regard for the masses and favors all legislation in their behalf, but it no longer threatens existing institutions, except that it is still infected with Republicanism and demands Democratic rule."

Five years ago such language as this was quite common among our metropolitan dailies. But even they have got ashamed of such baby talk and admit that the Socialism of Germany is identical with that of France, America, Australia and the rest of the world;—a movement that everywhere demands the overthrow of the capitalist system of production, whether it is clad in imperial, kingly, or bourgeois Republican robes; that this movement is a growing one, and that one of its remarkable features is that "its color does not wash."

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Clear is the ring of the voice of the American capitalists through the columns of the New York "Sun": they are dead set on the Philippine Islands, or rather on the cheap labor to be gotten there. Just hear them:

"Major-Gen. Merritt was sent with a large force of troops to capture the Philippines and take command of them. He did not go to give them back to Spain. The talk of some of the newspapers about the intention of the Administration to restore them to Spain as a free gift in order to purchase a pusillanimous peace after our complete triumph in war, is absurd. It is preposterous. It is impossible. No suggestion of deserting those islands and betraying their inhabitants by abandoning them to the oppressive and destructive rule of Spain has entered the head of William McKinley."

Who can blame these capitalists for excited language when there are people pusillanimous enough to be ready to forego the advantages of seven million of 10-cents-a-day workingmen?

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The London, England, "Justice" has this letter to it, from Liebknecht, of Berlin, that gives valuable information on the political atmosphere of the Kaiser's domain:

"Dear Comrade—In to-day's 'Justice' you say in a note on the German elections—'After the Catholics of the Center, the Social Democratic party is the strongest in Germany.' You do not give us our due. We are not the strongest party after the Center, but we are by far stronger than the Center, as far as the electoral body is concerned. The chief election of June 16 this year gave us 2,125,000 votes, while the Center had only 1,333,000. So we have nearly 800,000 voters more, or nearly two-fifths. And the difference appears still greater, if we consider that since June 15, 1893, the day of the last preceding general election, the Center has lost 135,000 votes, while we have gained 340,000. So we are an advancing and growing party, and the Center is a retreating and decaying one. The error has doubtlessly been caused by the fact, that the Center has nearly twice as many deputies in the Reichstag, and more than any other party. But this is the effect of our miserable electoral system, which has not provided for equality of the electoral districts. Originally, by the 'Constitution,' we were to have one deputy or member for every 100,000 inhabitants. The districts were formed in the year 1867—that is thirty-one years ago, and then, on the basis of a census nearly ten years old. And now think of the immense change in the population and its distribution of the mass-migration from the country into the towns. At that time Berlin had 600,000 inhabitants, and it got six members. Now Berlin has 1,800,000 inhabitants, and ought to have eighteen members. The district (VI. Berlin) which sends me to the Reichstag has for itself alone 145,000 electors, and sufficient population for six districts. On the other hand, the number of population in the broad country remained stationary, or even decreased, and just in those parts where Democratic and Socialist ideas do not find such nourishment and cannot spread as quickly as in the towns the Center and the Conservatives have their chief support and strength. If we had as many members as the Social Democratic vote gives us a right to, we should have 116 members instead of fifty-six, and the Catholic Center about 70 instead of 108.

"The government and the reactionary parties have not yet recovered from the stunning blow our victory gave them. They entertain the wildest schemes of saving their tottering power—correcting universal suffrage, a new gagging law that sends all agitators to prison or out of the country—a coup d'etat, the most desperate and stupid plans are put forward and discussed. Well, we let them think, talk, write, and do what they like. We can only feel joy at all these involuntary confessions of their inability to fight us in fair fight. And our joy is not marred by any fear. We know our strength and resources, and we know the strength and resources of our enemies. We are prepared for fair play and for foul play, and we are a match for them, whether they use fair play or foul play. Yours fraternally, Wilhelm Liebknecht."

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The Washington, D. C., "Post" flashes to the country this picture that our Federal capital now presents:

"Washington swarms to-day with promoters, with lobbyists with men of pull and influence. We recognize on every hand familiar faces, ex-officials, campaign managers, representatives of real or imaginary power in politics, drawn here, no doubt, by the opportunities for intrigue and the rewards attaching to successes in that department of activity. We know the import of this sinister assemblage, and we speak a word in season."

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Speaking of one of the new parties—the Union Reform party—the Cincinnati, O., "Self-Reliance" says:

"The impetus with which the new movement begins exceeds the most sanguine expectations of those who had the courage to declare against the constant misgivings and shortcomings of the Democratic and Republican parties."

Can anyone recall a "reform party" that has not forthwith "exceeded the most sanguine expectations" of those editors and politicians who hope to make something by selling out all, and are on the perpetual lookout for just such events?

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Indignantly the London, England, "Labour Leader" exclaims:

"It becomes increasingly evident that the Welsh colliery proprietors have determined to abate neither jot nor title of their demands. These are that the men will sign on for four years under a sliding scale more unfair than the one rebelled against and accept the character note system. To all intents and purposes this is a renewal of serfdom. Ninety-nine years ago the colliers in Scotland were sold with the colliery as the ponies were. They were then freed by Act of Parliament, and it now looks as if Sir William Thomas Lewis and his friends desire to see the Welsh colliers driven back to a like position to that occupied by their Scotch peers previous to the beginning of this century. There is something truly appalling in the thought that whilst hundreds of thousands of colliers' children are hungering all up and down the Welsh valleys there are accumulated funds enough in the trade union coffers of the country to keep the men out until the crack of doom if need be."

What to us does seem truly appalling is to hear this eternal "pure and simple" idiocy of imagining that any, or all labor organizations put together, can really collect "funds enough in their coffers to keep the men out until the crack of doom, if need be." It does seem as though the crack of doom will be on some people before they do learn the simple lesson that labor can not fight Capital with capital, or before they unlearn that "pure and simple" bluff phrases that do so much harm to the rank and file by constantly stuffing it with illusions.

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In the same issue in which the Denver, Colo., "Industrial Advocate" tells of an injunction, issued by the Judge of the Arapahoe District Court, against the Miners' Union of Northern Colorado, and comments on the injunction as the preliminary step to importing cheap labor into Colorado, it has this item:

"The Colorado boys are now on their way to the Philippines. We all wish them bon voyage and safe return."

On what errand were those Colorado boys bent other than on the errand of importing cheap labor into the United States, or, what comes down to the same, export the United States, including Colorado, into cheap labor?

The conquest of the Philippines and the keeping of them, which these Colorado boys volunteered to do, and to which errand the "Industrial Advocate" wished them "bon voyage" means the dumping into the labor market of America of the millions of Philippine cheap laborers.

How must not the collective capitalist class give a collective chuckle at those mouthpieces of the working class who kick at ill treatment yet can be enthused into aiding to take steps that will make such ill treatment infinitely worse!

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This is a copy of a postal card sent to the Chicago, Ill., "New Times":

"Abington, Mass., Aug. 1.—To 'The New Times': Don't waste either your old or new time with me. I am NOT a Sociocrat, Popocrat, Silvercrat or Warcrat. I AM A SOCIALIST, and, as candidate for Congress in this District, propose to show up in correct colors all of the above breed of cats or crats. I wish they would put up a candidate so that I could use him as a flail to thresh his followers.—Jer. O'Fihelly.

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The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" publishes from a Pennsylvania correspondent the following interesting eye-opener:

"The 'nigger' in the Pittsburg district woodpile has at last poked his nose out, and it appears also that there is now handwriting on the wall that dooms the Chicago agreement to a hasty and maybe a violent death. Some time ago the mines in different parts of this district were closed down, and now the operators, led by the philanthropic (?) friend of organized labor, the Hon. W. P. Rend (all of whose mines excepting the Standard are closed), are giving it out in a nice, quiet, off-hand way that the mines will start up again when the men are ready to work ten hours a day.

"The insinuation is also thrown out that the breaking of the Chicago agreement may be accompanied by a slight reduction "for the purpose of enabling the operators to compete with the operators in West Virginia." The trouble is scheduled to take place about August 1.

"As everything stands now, the operators have us on their hip, for our d——d fool officers have spouted and bragged so about "the great victory" won by organized labor, and the lasting benefits that have accrued to the miners since that famous agreement went into effect, that we would be the laughing stock of the country if we strike against its abolition. This may read funny, but when it is remembered that the miners have not a dollar more to-day than when the strike of '97 ended (at Rend's Standard mine coal diggers do not average more than 50 cents a day, and at the last pay the men drew all the way from 3 cents to $5 for two weeks), and that we could not stand a week without appealing to the public for assistance, you will then realize our true position. God knows we have enough to strike for, but would it be wisdom to strike, have our best men victimized and run out of the district, probably Lattimer repeated, and then lose in the long run? Strikes are failures, and the only manner in which we can whip our masters is with the ballot."

This may explain why the S. T. & L. A. has cast root and is rising in the Pittsburg district.

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"Populism has purified itself by taking an emetic and vomiting back into the ranks of the older parties everything that it could not assimilate. It will now march on and grow in size. It will never die until right is enthroned, corruption dethroned, and the people freed from the horrible incubus that has rested on them so long."—Alva, Mo., "Farm Record."

We are not here going to enter into dispute whether or no Populism is alive or dead, or upon whether or no it is destined to accomplish the great feats our Alva friend expects of it. In the first place, we have, upon the subject, been quite explicit to the contrary; but, and that's what's to the point here, there is so much that is encouraging in the above passage that we shall not obscure that with adverse criticism of what we disagree on.

It is encouraging to see the evidence of ripening experience on tactics. "Broadness" has been a bane; and the S. L. P. has been denounced in unmeasured terms for its "narrowness." Even now, here and there, one hears the rumbling of that receding storm in the vituperative language that is yet here and there heaped on S. L. P. tactics for its "readiness to expel" and "slowness to accept." Our Alva Populist deserves to be congratulated. It has graduated out of "Broadness." Yes indeed, no party can expect to accomplish anything that turns itself into an ash-barrel for the refuse of all others.

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The Birmingham, Ala., "Labor Advocate" deserves our thanks for enabling us to quote the following passages from its columns:

"What does revolutionary Socialism mean? It means the rankest injustice and immorality. It is unfair and immoral because it gives equal pay for unequal service. It means the disintegration of the family because it destroyes the trinity established by the Creator; it means the retrogression of the human race and the degradation of the human universe. Therefore, there is no possibility of revolutionary Socialism in gaining the ascendancy in this country, and the man who thinks so is simply hoodwinked by his avarice."

The merit of this Pecksniffian passage is that it is a fair sample of the "arguments" which this sort of "labor" papers would have us Socialists substitute for our "ranting and abusive language."

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The Boston, Mass., "Transcript" does itself an intellectual wrong when it puts in its jokes column the following dialogue:

Granby—'He said that people eat too much flour bread; that there is nothing so wholesome or so nutritious as corn meal. What do you think of that?'

Dandy—'Think he is in the corn-meal business.'

This passage should have been the subject of an editorial illustrative of the Socialist theory that material interests are the real foundation of the superstructure of beliefs. Had the "Transcript" had sense enough to so appreciate the dialogue, it would have opened an instructively new vista to its readers, showing them that the collective interests of individuals establish the classes and their interests; that along the line of the struggle of these classes runs the history of man; and that civilization is promoted and promotable only in the measure in which the class, whose interests has the higher or highest moral possibilities, predominates or not. Had the "Transcript" done so, it would also have understood the class lines traced by history that the material interests that reflect a higher order of civilization have uniformally triumphed as soon as they became sufficiently marked and established to consolidate the class;—and the "Transcript" would then have begun to detect the lines of the history of the immediate future that tells us:

"THE CAPITALIST CLASS IS DOOMED."

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## THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Dedicated to ADOLF STRASSER, P. S. L. F.

[Reproduced from THE PEOPLE by request.]

Come hither, ye lubbers, a story I'll tell
Of a practical ship called the "A. F. of L,"
With a practical captain—Sam Gompers by name—
A practical crew, and a cargo the same.
A tried and true vessel—she cast off her sails
And her tall anchor tent to the oncoming gales;
With her compass nailed down and her rudder unfurled,
She swept "on and on" through the watery world.

The passengers chattered as onward she sped,
The skates gayly sang in the rigging o'erhead
As Sam toddled aft, his plug hat in his hand,
Where the man in the bowsprit stood waiting command;
He stepped on the capstan and picked up the mast
To scan the wild waves that went scurrying past,
Then, thinking of something, he jumped to the deck
And rushed down the porthole to moisten his neck.

But soon in the weather there came a change,
The "false sea" began to behave very strange;
A big wave seemed threat'ning the good ship to wreck
And "conditions" came tumbling right over the deck.
The sailors all clung to the rigging for life.
And the mate went down-cellar to write to his wife
As our practical captain emerged from below
To see what the devil was shaking him so.

The old vessel squirmed like a kid with the croup,
She unshipped her compass and busted her poop,
And the boatswain fell down from the hurricane deck
And got a black eye on the back of his neck.
The torn rigging flapped and the creaking sails bent,
And the cook's sweat-shop breeches to Halifax went,
And the captain remarked, his eyes tearful and dim;
"There are boats for the gang, but the suckers must swim."

"Come, lay on those high dues!" he yelled to the tars;
"Also levy assessments and take in the spars!
And throw all the old people overboard, quick!
We'll show those wild theorists a practical trick!"
The sailors all sprang his behests to obey,
But the men in the wheel-house were groggy, they say,
And the old hulk meandered away to the lee
And stood on her head in the trough of the sea.

L'ENVOL.

But all was not lost! O'er their watery grave
Sam's tile proudly rode on the crest of a wave.

S. L. P.

## UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Do you know I have at last found a flaw in Socialist reasoning?

Uncle Sam—If indeed you did you could get a pension from any of our colleges; they are all looking frantically for a flaw in Socialism. They have "discovered" a score of them from time to time, but they had to abandon them. The flaws lacked the essential quality of a flaw. They proved, all of them, to be strong links in the chain mail of Socialism. He who should find a real flaw is a made man.

B. J.—Well, I did!

U. S.—Let her rip; what is it?

B. J.—Socialists want to abolish capital; ain't it?

U. S. (hesitatingly)—Well, say they do!

B. J.—Now, then, without capital we would relapse into the barbarism of universal poverty. There would, true enough, not be any of the shocking contrasts we see to-day between extreme poverty and extreme wealth, with all the evils that that entails, but neither would we enjoy many an advantage we now enjoy. To destroy capital were to destroy a lever of civilization, and that, you know, is an impossible task. Civilization will not back; it will move forward only——

U. S. (applauding enthusiastically)—Well said!

B. J.—Wasn't I right? Is not that a fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad to see you applaud me; it does not frequently happen.

U. S.—I applauded your last sentiments: "Civilization will not move backward; its course is forward only." But the premises you started from are all wrong.

B. J.—Wrong!

U. S.—Yes, wrong. We just had two glasses of prime applejack——

B. J.—Prime they were. Shall we have another?

U. S.—Not just now. They were fine, tasted good, did us good——

B. J. (smacking his lips)—And no mistake!

U. S.—Now, then, suppose some man were to say to you: "He who takes applejack dies almost instantly under painful convulsions and in great agony?"

B. J.—I would tell him he was talking through his hat.

U. S.—And suppose he were to proceed to take out of his pocket a bottle labeled "Applejack," were to give that to a dog, and the dog were forthwith to kick and howl himself out of life?

B. J.—I would say the bottle's label was a fraud; it may bear the label of "applejack," but probably it contained strychnine.

U. S.—Suppose, now, that man were to say: "I call this 'applejack.'"

B. J.—I would say to him that he was free to call it what he liked, but I call it strychnine, and that to give the name of applejack to a thing known as strychnine was a quibble and a fraud and a misleading way of doing things.

U. S.—You have just now accurately described the man who will give the name of "capital" to what is no more capital than strychnine is applejack.

B. J. looks up with surprise.

U. S.—It is not "capital" that constitutes that lever of civilization you spoke of. It is the concentrated and perfected machinery of production whereby co-operative work becomes possible, and the quantity of wealth yielded by labor is plentiful enough to afford comfort to all without arduous toil.

B. J.—Isn't that capital?

U. S.—No, sir! That becomes capital only when it is owned by private individuals. Owned by private individuals and operated for their private profit, the machinery of production becomes capital, and then, so far from being a lever of civilization and a source of human welfare, it becomes a lever of barbarism and a source of human misery. It strips concentrated machinery and production and co-operative work of all the good that is in them; it robs them of their civilising and beneficent powers; it promotes on the one end of the social ladder popular poverty, such as was never before known in the world's history, and on the other end, purse-proud crime, ignorance and immorality.

B. J.'s eyes opened wide.

U. S.—Socialism wants to destroy capital, i. e., the form of private ownership of the machinery of production.

B. J.—I never understood it in that light.

U. S.—Socialists do not oppose; on the contrary they favor, promote and hail every progress of the sciences that causes production to be carried on in a more concentrated way, i. e., more and more co-operatively.

B. J.—Then they are all right and I was all wrong.

U. S.—Whoever attacks Socialism by giving the name of capital to the very thing that Socialists favor and would promote, either knows not what he is talking about, or, like the strychnine man who calls his stuff applejack, he indulges in deliberate misrepresentation.

B. J.—Now that I see it, I, too, am a Socialist!

U. S.—So is every man on whom intelligence dawns. Capital is machinery of production put to bad use—put to individual use. Socialism aims at freeing the machinery of production from that Old Man of the Sea—Capitalism.

B. J.—Let us all give a helping hand!

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The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

# HISTORY—A CHALLENGE.

**Important on, "Who are Union Wreckers and Scabbers?" Besides Many other Incidental Points.**

Should Gompers deny any of the statements made herein, I can get, already have gotten, the endorsement of unions here to prove statements of fact.

But outside of that, the writer of this article will meet Gompers in debate on the truth or falsity of statements made herein, in Washington, D. C., where the facts are known, and stand for the statements of fact herein made.

The writer further agrees to pay expenses of hall and to leave decision to the audience.

Now let Gompers come up or shut up. In a town where he is known and the facts are known, no lying can be done by either side, and Gompers can get for his time pay at the rate of 30 cents an hour for the time used in debate.

Washington, D. C., July 31.

ARTHUR KEEP.

WASHINGTON, July 31—Previous to 1896 there was in the District of Columbia but one central body of organized labor, the "Local Federation," an independent body composed of delegates from practically every union in the city. Owing to the absence of local politics and national labor fakir politicians, the organization confined itself to the economic field, and, in so far as it was possible for a purely economic organization, kept the wages and conditions of its members at a comparatively high average.

There was an element in it though that was constantly seeking to affiliate with the A. F. of L. This element was, as usual, a dirty one, mostly paid advocates of employers on the floor of their unions, and bitterly opposed to progresive action.

They were too small in number to amount to much, except as disturbers and naggers; and the Local Federation was, despite them, about the cleanest and best regulated organization of its kind in the country. Its chief weapon was the boycott, which it wielded to good effect. Its power was recognized, and all employers feared and hated it.

In 1895 the General Assembly of the K. of L. was held in this city, and several of its members, including H. B. Martin, Chas. F. Bechtold, Kenney, of Omaha, and Kelly, of New York, were delegated to organize the brewery workers. With the aid of a German Comrade they succeeded and formed the Gambrinus Assembly, K. of L. On the day after the assembly was organized, Kenney, and Preisterbach, of St. Louis, presented a contract to the boss brewers, said contract being, so they said, the one adopted by Gambrinus Assembly, though the assembly had adopted no contract, neither had any such matter been discussed.

Gambrinus Assembly elected delegates to the Local Federation, where they were admitted without parley, but those delegates did not know, neither did our Federation, that a contract had been presented until, at their next meeting, Martin and Preisterbach informed them. The general offices of the K. of L. had been removed to Washington, and for the first time in its existence labor in this district found itself receiving the marked and unwanted aid of the labor fakirs, who took the whole management of the brewers' case into their own hands, and the details of their work did not come out until it was too late to remedy matters. The brewery bosses agreed to the main points in the contract but balked on making the drivers join the union.

The fakirs became obstinate and would not agree to the waiving of that clause, and a deadlock began. The brewers reported the matter to the Local Federation, which, not understanding and not looking for the dirty work of the fakirs, placed all the breweries on the unfair list, after an attempt had been made to confine the boycott to one brewery by those who knew something was wrong and wanted time to find out what was being done; but they were overruled by the element before referred to who wanted "full justice done to the brewers' union."

Let me say here that the brewers would never have been organized had it not been for the aid of several German Socialists, who were told by Bechtold, Martin, Kenney et al. that they were all Socialists and that the K. of L. was a Socialist organization.

At the next meeting of the Local Federation these self same people, who had voted so precipitately for the boycott, commenced kicking and said the boycott was "unjust," "unreasonable," etc., and their unions expressly disavowed the boycott, refusing to recognize it.

That being a breach of the constitution, and the unions so offending refusing to obey, the Federation refused to longer admit them to membership and expelled the Bricklayers, the high priest of which union immediately called a meeting of delegates to form a Central Labor Union of the A. F. of L., which was formed, and one of its first acts was to extend an invitation to the A. F. of L. to locate the headquarters at Washington. The one instrumental in all this was a fellow who had scabbed on his own trade and had very seldom done any work; a seedy, colicky, blear-eyed personage who travelled the streets out at elbow and generally dilapidated. But after several visits to the boss brewers and the formation of the C. L. U. what a change there was! He blossomed forth in new tailor-made clothes with fixings to suit, topping the whole outfit off with mouse-colored kid gloves, and, as he leaned against the bar of the saloon which he patronized, displaying rolls of bills, one would take him for a Senator on a tear.

It was stated at the time that the bosses throughout the city had joined in raising a fund to raise trouble for the Local Federation, and from the way some people stopped drinking 5 cents gin, which was about the size of their pile, and commenced drinking 15 cent whiskey, money must have become "easy."

Understand that until the breakup of the Federation, which the fakirs of the K. of L. started, the formation of a C. L. U. of the A. F. of L. was impossible and Gompers could not come to Washington. So his dear friends "Jack" Hayes and H. B. Martin started the ball rolling with the aid of Bechtold and Preisterbach, and with the breaking up of the Federation Gompers as a fixture in Washington became possible. Understand, further, that "Jack" Hayes and Martin were ostensibly bitter enemies of Gompers.

The organization which invited Gompers and Gomperism to make this city their headquarters was composed of those who had violated every law of even pure and simpledom, had deliberately and openly refused to stand by their fellows after they had got their fellows in trouble. Gompers came and then began dirty work which can be laid directly at Sammy's door. Of course, the Central Labor Union was a central body only in name, the majority still were loyal to the Local Federation.

Then "Reddy," of the Horse Shoers, forced the local of his trade in this city to join Mr. Gompers' central body, to be followed by the Machinists, Pressmen and one or two others.

Then Gompers tried to force the unions which were not organized as locals of their national unions to join the C. L. U. and began with the Plasterers. Did he strike them when they had no trouble on their hands? Not on your photo. He waited until they had trouble with some men of their union working on a certain job, said men being in arrears and working under price. The man for whom the work was being done was just on the point of acceding to the demands of the Plasterers, fearing a boycott, when the C. L. U. STEPPED IN, ORGANIZED THE MEN WORKING UNDER PRICE AND SAMMY GRANTED THEM A CHARTER, AND TOLD THE BOSS THAT NO ONE COULD BOYCOTT HIM AS HE WAS WORKING UNION MEN!

Previous to this action no union plasterer worked for less than $3 per day, but since Sammy organized his union (?) chaos has ensued.

The peculiar feature of this case is that the Plasterers' is recognized on all hands as the best union in town, having never refused to assist any other union when in trouble, and for eighteen years has enjoyed the merited good will of every union man in town.

The members of unions attached to the C. L. U. were appalled at Sammy's work with the Plasterers, but he cracked his whip, furnished by affiliation with national unions, and forced decent men against their will to outwardly agree with what was done. The demoralization which such acts tend to was felt here.

A short time after the foregoing Sammy tackled the Painters under the same circumstances and in the same manner. Then he tackled the Tailors at a time when they were in trouble, in fact, in every instance where Gompers or any of his crew has organized (?) anybody it has been when the union already in existence was in trouble and needed the help of their fellows. He has acted as a disturber, disorganizer and lowerer of wages; and, in the case of every union (?) which the A. F. of L. has formed, Gompers and Morrison have been ACTIVELY CONCERNED; it has not been the work of understudies, but he has acted directly, until whilst every union (?) which he formed has gone out of existence, yet disorganization lowered wages, and disgust with labor organizations is rampant.

The foregoing is a simple statement of fact, that can be vouched for by every man who has been a member of a union in this city for three years back. Many other things which Gompers has done could be pointed out, but what I wish to call attention to is that Gompers has used the organizations of men outside of this city to terrorize the unions here of their own craft, and has used that power for contemptible purposes.

Instance after instance has been given of the harm Gompers does in various directions. No one has the hardihood to make a defence for him, but what can be said in defence of the organization out of whose soil Gompers and Gomperism could grow? It's a rotten swamp from whence comes foulness and death, and the man who keeps it, or helps keep it in existence, is as responsible as is Gompers.

Examined from the standpoint of workingman politics, or from the standpoint of working class economics, the A. F. of L. is a back number, fit only for the rubbish heap. But examined from the standpoint of pure and simple trades union tactics, it is a putrid mass of corruption, offending the sense of every self-respecting trades unionist, and proves more than any other one thing the back numberness of pure and simpledom itself.

Away with Gompers! Yes, But how about the decaying and putrid combination which breeds such creatures as Gompers?

Capitalist politics, or politics which do not recognize the class struggle, breed corruption. Capitalist unions, or unions which deny or belittle the class struggle likewise breed corruption. As we are opposed to capitalist parties, so should we likewise be opposed to capitalist unions.

The necessity for organization on the economic field was never so great as now, but it must be organization, not disorganization, it must be to better the condition of the worker, not to make it worse, and naught but the pushing of Socialist unions will suffice. The pure and simple form is played out, in fact, is dead, so dead that its smell can be cut with a knife, and it is our business to help along the day of its burial by building up on all sides, in all places, the S. T. & L. A.

ARTHUR KEEP.

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The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

# A GLASS OF MILK.

**And Some Meditations that it Suggests on Social Matters.**

[Translated from our Swedish Party Organ the "ARBETAREN," by MAURITZ, N. Y.]

Some three or four years ago, if I am not mistaken, a philanthropist got it into his head to erect at different places in the city of New York milk shanties, where, during the hot summer days, thirsty tramps, children and others could get a glass of good, cold milk for one cent. And he had the satisfaction to see plenty of applicants for the benefit of getting for the penny coin FIVE TIMES AS MUCH as at other places. A number of young women are in warm days quite busy filling the glasses for the thirsty crowds.

He surely is a benefactor, that man; isn't he? Of course he is, relatively. But seen in the real light, he is at the same time his own benefactor, for his philanthropy does pay.

Now, perhaps somebody, suspecting what I am aiming at, throws in: "But it would be utterly impossible for a restaurateur or even for a milk dealer to sell at that price; they would make a loss on every glass sold."

Right you are. That was exactly what I wanted to come to. THEY could not do it. They have to pay big rents; they must keep a quantity of milk that they do not know whether they can dispose of or not; they have a competitor at the next street corner; the business does not absorb all their working ability; and so the customer has to pay also for the time the proprietor and his clerks are kept waiting for him; and so on.

Every one of these disadvantages are absent to our benefactor; for just on account of his alleged philanthropic purpose he gets from the city his business places (public squares) free of charge; the milk is disposed of in such quantities and so easily that he has not the least difficulty in ascertaining the requirements of the day and in regulating the supplies; he has no competition at that price, and does not employ any more human working power than precisely what is needed; etc.

All this is an excellent proof of the practical worth of Socialism, I dare say.

Just as well as the philanthropy of our benefactor works, just so effectively could every one of the distributing institutions (for that is what mercantile concerns serve as) work—if only the soil and the distributing facilities—land and capital—were not PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Were they, on the contrary, the property of the nation (state or municipality) then:

First—The rent would fall away;

Second—When the nation (state or municipality) are managing distribution, then consumption could, with the aid of the statistics, be accurately ascertained, and the supplies controlled in each district.

Third—Competition at the street corner would be done away with, as of course all the distributing concerns would be in the hands of the public;

Fourth—The lazy man behind the counter would disappear, as there would be no more hands engaged than exactly needed in each district; and so on.

What would be the results of such an arrangement? Why, the distribution price would fall at least five times below the present regular cost; that is to say, the one cent milk would be within the reach of all. The same measurement applies to all other branches; all would give the same results.

But such an arrangement would imply still another mighty gain for society, i. e., for all its members. Only think of it: Out of all the hundreds of thousands who only in the towns and cities of the state of New York in their shops, stores and restaurants, are now "hanging around" having a miserable time of it—waiting for customers, at least two-thirds or three-fourths would, after the well considered reorganization not longer be wanted for distribution, and could be put to work in the production of necessaries of life and articles of common use; they also would, by increasing the existing efficiency of labor, be the means of shortening the hours of labor for all. If we take into consideration the effect of giving employment in wealth-production to all out of work people, all tramps and millionaires; to all who are now painting signs, etc., for competing merchant firms; to all who compose and print some firm's advertisements, show cards and catalogues, etc.; to all agents who go around importuning people to buy articles they don't want; to all banks and brokers' clerks; to all priests and lawyers; to all soldiers and nine-tenths (if not all) of the police—then it would, indeed, be singular if we could not content ourselves with three or four hours of labor a day, and still produce more wealth than we are doing to-day.

I know that the fables of "garrison life" and "correction houses" are at this stage trotting through the heads of the opponents of Socialism, but it can't be helped, I must sing out:

"Poor, slow, petrified, idiotic brains! Can't you comprehend that a people who, the time for work, sleep and repose being deducted, still has about twelve hours to their own unconditional disposition, can't you comprehend that such a people will have incomparably greater ability to throw off all bonds and strains upon its individual freedom than has a people that is working thrice that time, and, consequently, has three times less of freedom to reflect over the best way to manage its affairs?

Well, now I will go and have a glass of milk for a cent, and will try to swallow with it some of the anger I am feeling towards the indifference with which my fellow workmen are receiving Socialism, their only redeemer from capitalistic exploitation and the heavy degrading chains of wage slavery.

For although I regret their sorrowful fate, still I am entertaining an almost "personal" bitterness towards every one of them individually; it is mainly their indifference and dullness that compels ME ALSO to share that fate with them.

New York.

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**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### How Springfield, Mass., Does It.

To THE PEOPLE.—It will naturally be interesting to the readers of THE PEOPLE to know how clear and undefiled Socialism is progressing in Springfield and vicinity.

Those who are acquainted with this part of Massachusetts know that it is the stronghold of Republicanism in all its rotteness and glory, also that in this "City of Homes" live the exploiters of labor and there minions, who wallow in luxuried ease and grandeur on the wealth produced by toiling wage-slaves in the mills, factories and workshops for miles around.

Under these circumstances it is natural to expect Section Springfield to have as hard an up-hill fight as the "boys in blue" had in storming the Spanish trenches around Santiago de Cuba.

In spite of all these facts, I am glade to state, Socialism is steadily and surely gaining headway, and when the results of the next fall elections come to hand, the handsome gains will show we have not labored in vain.

For the last four Sundays we have held meetings from the City Hall steps, which have been largely attended. The speakers at the different meeetings were Comrades McDermott, of Providence, R. I.; Spelman, of Westfield, and myself, assisted by Comrades Langeneur, Balsam, Grohonski and Wolfahrt. Independent of the speaking, about 1,500 leaflets were distributed, and from the eagerness of the audience to receive our literature, as well as the respectful attention they gave us, we are sanguine of great results.

We are determined, ere election day sets in, that Springfield from center to circumference shall ring with the glad tidings of Socialism.

One of the most interesting features of our out-door Sunday meeetings is: At 4 P. M. the Y. M. C. A. hold short religious services, accompanied by vocal and instrumental music. Immediately they get through and before the Y. M. C. A. crowd retires, the gospel of "justice and equality," i. e. Socialism, is sent flying into their brains, so that those who stay go home charged with a strange mixture of the mythical hereafter and the practical present.

With fraternal greetings to all our Comrades, hoping they will go into the political arena with renewed courage and vigor, more determined than ever that this country shall be what it was originally intended to be,—politically and industrially a free land,—

ROB. McKEOWN, organizer.

Sprinfield, Mass., July 31.

### A Sample of "Reform" Party Tactics in Ohio.

To THE PEOPLE.— The "Advance Guard" of Findlay, a so-called reform paper, publishes an account of a County Convention of Columbiana Co. of the "Union Reform Party." This party is a conglomeration of all kinds of confusionists, Silver-Republicans, Populists, Single-taxers, Nationalists, Debsists, etc., etc. It would not be worth while to mention this if it were not for the fact that these men can not muster enough men to do their work and therefore to make some kind of a show, lie to the public that prominent members of our party take part in their convention. The above sheet had it that Comrade Chas. Bonsall of Salem, attended the convention. The fact is, that according to a report of Comrade J. W. Slayton, organizer of Section Salem, only 4 persons attended the convention and without the consent and knowledge of Comrade Bonsall he was put on the County Committee, which honor (?) he immediately declined.

To offset the false report of the "Advance Guard," I request publication of the following letter received by the State Committee S. L. P. from Comrade Bonsall:

"Salem, July 23d, 1898.

P. C. Christianson, Sec'y, Cleveland, O.

Dear Comrade!—Comrade Slayton handed to me your letter, saying that he replied to it, and I now reply also.

I was not present at the said Union Reform Co. Convention at Lisbon, July 4th, and my name was placed on the County Committee without my knowledge or consent. I have written to the County Chairman, A. C. Van Dyke, Wellsville, declining the position absolutely and fully explaining why I could not serve. I received a letter from the State Chairman, Mr. Thompson, of Springfield, O., regarding said appointment, and to him I also wrote, saying I could not serve, explaining that the S. L. P. was an international party, as broad and wide as humanity itself, and that it was my duty to remain steadfast in my perfect loyalty to it, until convinced that its principles were wrong, etc., etc.

Of course it became the duty of the officers to correct this mistake through the columns of the "Advance Guard," and I hope they have done so. I am sorry that this thing has happened, because it places me in a false position, and I trust you will do all you can to set it aright.

Fraternally yours,

Chas. Bonsall."

It is only fair to Comrade Bonsall to publish his denial in our official organ.

Cleveland, O., July 27.

P. C. CHRISTIANSON, Sec'y.

### Why a Pittsburghian Insits on Laughing.

To THE PEOPLE.—Altho' I read in a recent "Letter Box" answer to somebody that THE PEOPLE does not take Debsism seriously, it does seem to me from some passages here and there that THE PEOPLE does take the thing more seriously than it deserves. I don't believe it deserves any space whatever; and at the cost of space I wish to prove my contention.

In regard to Debs himself, as I told the editors of the "New Time," we of the S. L. P. have long since taken his measure, and know to a nicety just what he is and where to place him. Debs admitted to some of our comrades in Philadelphia last year that he would join the S. L. P. if there was a salary in it; and wherever Debs goes, even for the purpose of holding meetings, he invariably hob-nobs with the pure and simple fakirs. If Debs were to apply to Section Pittsburgh for membership, he would be refused, and I have no doubt such would be the case in most other places also.

When Debs held a meeting here a few months ago, every fakir in the County was listed as vice-presidents, etc., and vast-experience-clear-as-mud-class-conscious-populist-greenback-labor-fakir Grundy presided at the meeting. This man Grundy is the funniest old chap alive today. Of a very patriarchical appearance, he depends on a find beard, a cylinder hat and a gold-headed cane to make people believe that he is a Socialist. He goes to the meetings of the Debsites here and talks about the "capitalistic system" and generally winds up by telling them "to do unto others as you would have others do unto you"!! Good Lord, what funny things we do see when we don't have our guns! Grundy goes to the labor fakirs mutual aid society (Labor League) as a delegate from the Teamsters' Assembly, yet he never drove a team in his life, and is now, and has been for years, running a real-estate office with a city scales as a side line;—a labor skinner pure and simple. This shows this man's unconquerable prepensity to be a fakir with the fakirs.

We tolerated Grundy in the Section for two years and tried to clarify him and make "stuff" out of him, but after many warnings we were obliged to drop him.

He was a delegate to the Debs Pow-wow in Chicago, and if he is a fair sample then the Convention must have been a funny aggregation as a whole.

I never could take the Social Democracy seriously Somehow they always make me laugh. To hear them talk, to watch their antics, and the gravity that they assume, and the seriousness with which they take themselves, all affects me very much like a serio-comic opera. Grundy is a man, who, if ever he misses an opportunity to get up on his hind legs and talk, will never forgive himself; and I will bet good money that he and not Debs will deliver the funeral oration over the "Democracy" in a few more moons.

The philosophy of all this is very simple. There was never yet a genuine article without a host of imitations; and no finer tribute to the sterling principles and policy of the S. L. P. can be devised than the clumsy attempts of these unscientific immitators. They are coming out of the woods every day: all swelled up with an idea that they can improve on what they themselves do not understand; the very simplicity of the true Socialist programme is in itself too much for these blunderers; they must needs improve; which all proves to my mind that not having stamina enough to walk into the S. L. P. through the front door, they hope to be coaxed in by way of the back door. In another year this "Social Democracy" or "American Socialism" will be dead as pork, and the S. L. P. wont even take half a day off to go to their poor little reform funeral. I think after that, that Debs would make a good drum-major for a minstrel band.

The idea of the Social Democracy—both wings or either wing—absorbing the S. L. P. is certainly rich. The woods are full of these little fake schemers with their little fake papers who will keep trotting them out until the S. L. P. makes it a penitentiary offence as it ought to be: first on account of the falsehood they teach, and second for trying to palm off their fooleries as Socialism. This is clearly false pretense. But to take Debs and Grundy and the Social Democracy seriously is too much! Imagine such men as these ever conceiving anything so splendid in its statement and arguments as Simon's article on page 3 of the July 10th issue of THE PEOPLE; imagine such men as these "improving" on Karl Marx, or the clear eyed and clear headed class conscious principles, tactics and programme of the S. L. P.!

Is it any wonder I insist on laughing?

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29.

H. A. GOFF.

### Fort Wayne, Ind., Socialists and the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

To THE PEOPLE.—Seeing that of late correspondence, destined for Section Fort Wayne, S. L. P., is frequently addressed to the Secretary of Branch 51, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Fort Wayne, therefore Section Fort Wayne, S. L. P., wishes hereby expressly to announce that in future only such correspondence will be recognized by the Section as is addressed to our own Organizer, Emil Zeisig, No. 59 Gay street. We desire to have nothing to do with the said Branch of the Sick and Death Fund. Altho' its bye-laws are upon Socialist principles and these are endorsed by the members at their initiation, not only are these principles not respected, but at every occasion they are opposed. It has come to the pass that the present First Chairman, at the last Presidential election, being reminded of our own ticket by our comrades (eight members of our Section are members of the said Sick and Death Fund) declared at the meeting that he was ashamed of having to sit among Socialists. Nevertheless, he is not ashamed to accept support from Socialists. Other members declared at the same meeting that the Socialists are flapdoodles. And yet it is just these gentlemen who derive the largest support from these "flapdoodles." Likewise several other members of this Branch have on several occasions shown themselves to be our enemies. At the late Presidential election only 37 votes were cast in Fort Wayne for our candidate—the exact number of the Section's membership at that time, while said Branch 51 counted at that time 63 members. For these reasons our comrades will understand why we wish to act independently.

By order of the Section,

CARL PAESSLER, Fin. Sec'y.

### Resolutions by the New York Excelsior Literary Society.

To THE PEOPLE.—We the Excelsior Literary Society of New York, at our regular meeting of July 25th, by a majority vote passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The old political parties in existence, and the so-called reform parties, are maintained and organized by the capitalist class and labor fakirs to mislead the workers and prolong the present corrupt system of society;

"Whereas, Legislators elected by the workers, are passing laws from beginning to end of each session in the interest of the capitalist class only, and during that time may pass one and sometimes none for the workers. That one law for workers never being enforced;

"Whereas, The present war between the United States and Spain in the name of humanity, proved that it has and will be beneficial to capitalists only, while the workers are fighting for it; while men are enlisted to fight in the name of patriotism and humanity, politicians robbed and starved them in the name of patriotism and humanity;

"Whereas, The present system can not be improved until we have legislators elected from our own ranks, upon our own platform, made by ourselves direct, for the benefit of all; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we favor and endorse the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party. We pledge ourselves to work and do everything within our power in order to elect its candidates.

"We also indorse the position of the S. L. P. press taken on the present war.

New York, July 29.

EXCELSIOR LITERARY SOCIETY."

# LETTER BOX.

**Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.**

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C. E. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Communicate with P. Argyriades, 7 rue Théophile Gautier, Paris, France.

R. L. W., DAYTON, O.—Your correspondent misquotes Marx when he claims that: "A machine will only add its cost to the product by the time it is worn out; just so with the workers: they only add their cost or wage."

The distinctive point made by Marx, and which he expressly claims to be his discovery, is the USE VALUE OF LABOR.

Commodities, he shows, have two sorts of value: an "exchange value" and a "use value."

A coat has an exchange value, which is determined by the amount of labor socially needed to produce it; and it has a use value, which is the comfort derived from its wear. So with all other commodities, the commodity "labor" included.

Labor, or labor power, like any other commodity has these two values in it. One is its exchange value, called its cost, represented in wages; the other is its use value. In what does its particular use value consist? The use value of a coat consists in the comfort of wearing it; the use value of food consists in the nutriment it imparts;—THE USE VALUE OF LABOR POWER CONSISTS IN ITS CAPACITY TO PRODUCE MORE WEALTH THAN IT COSTS.

Thus it is evident, and Marx draws the distinction, that the machine can impart to new wealth no more value than is represented in its cost,—the use value of the machine being to facilitate but not increase wealth,—while labor power, besides imparting its cost (exchange value) to the new product, increases the volume of existing wealth, this power of so doing being its special use value, the only and distinctive and preeminent use there is in labor power.

Hence it is correct to say that, if the working class gets in wages (cost of labor power, its exchange value) $1, all the wealth over and above that is stolen from it, because it is its use value that produced all that increase or surplus value.

J. G., FRANKFORT, N. Y.—We would like to understand you; won't you be more specific?

N. G. G., WEST NEWTON, PA.—You wholly misapprehend the situation. What sets those people wild is, not our commentaries upon their actions, but the cold facts that we enumerate and that serve as the basis for our commentaries. Our commentaries they would not mind so much, it is the facts that they indignate at and term "abusive." Of this we have no end of striking illustrations. Take this one, for instance:

In our issue of January 10, 1897, we had an open letter to Mr. Debs. He had just come out with a pronunciamento dropping Populism, and the papers took that up saying he had joined the Socialists. In that open letter to him we quoted two passages from his pronunciamento: one in which he seemed to repudiate the ballot, the other in which he declared in favor of the Socialists, and we asked him to explain the seeming contradiction. If ever we were gentle in commentary it was then, at that time we still had a good opinion of Mr. Debs, and the letter breathed friendship; if it sinned at all, it sinned on that side. Now, what treatment did the letter receive from the element you refer to? In the first place, Debs himself ignored it, tho' it was mailed to him by letter; in the second place, there promptly appeared in the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" a letter, signed by one of his admirers, denouncing our open letter as an evidence of our bad treatment of a man whom "we could not control;" etc., etc.

Take an other illustration:

In a speech pronounced in New Bedford by a Comrade the fact was mentioned that Mr. Samuel Ross, secretary of the Spinners' Union, had sat in the Massachusetts Legislature and never moved the impeachment of the Judge who wrongly rendered null Ross' own law against fines. This cold fact set those people wild, they called that language abusive, and Mr. Debs himself, speaking in New Bedford shortly after, denounced the men "who cast slurs on your labor leaders."

In the course of that same New Bedford address by our Comrade he mentioned the fact that Mr. Gompers had endorsed in New York a Democratic candidate who had applauded Gov. Flower for sending the militia into Buffalo against the switchmen on strike to uphold the 10-hour law that Flower himself had signed. This cold fact was condemned by that gentry as "billingsgate" and Mr. Gompers "refuted" it in New Bedford by personal slander of the Comrade.

Don't let yourself be stuffed. It is the facts that these people object to;—and you can't mold the facts so as to suit them, any more than you can mold the rope, around the neck of the criminal to be executed, in such manner as to be agreeable to him.

A. G., ALEXANDRIA, MINN.—Before the recent elections, the Socialists of Germany had 48 delegates in the Reichstag; now they have 56. The matter was duly reported in these columns. Elsewhere in this issue are some additional and interesting items on the subject from Comrade Liebknecht.

J. J. K., CLEVELAND, O.—We shall be glad to give you space to reply to the communication that you object to in our issue of last July 24, provided you will re-write your article in keeping with your own maxim set forth in the reply you have sent us, that facts and not individuals should be attacked. We do not believe you can improve your case by saying of the Comrade who sent the article you complain about that he "deliberately lied," that he is "a lone Socialist," that he has a "disturbed mind" and is a "blatant, ignorant fool," that he "calumniated," is an "irresponsible member of the S. L. P." and has a "petty spite" to gratify, etc. All this, against a member of the party, that you say you are a member of, is all the more uncalled for seeing the facts you quote, even if absolutely correct, are not enough to form the basis for conclusions that manifest themselves in such a string of vituperation. As a preacher of propriety in discussion, set the good example, and re-write the article accordingly.

L. W. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—There is certainly nothing undemocratic in a Section's appointing a Nominating Committee to submit a list of candidates to the Section. The Section reserves the power to accept the candidates or reject them. In that way the Section can feel surer that its nominees will accept; the Committee would have made inquiries upon that all other heads.

ADOLF HEPNER, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Your letter demonstrates the suspicion long entertained by the observing that Socialists as you —we called them "Old Socialists" in our last issue—are intellectually unfit for the rôle they would play, and all their Socialism consists merely in repeating without understanding some of the phrases they caught in Germany. No wonder such Socialists could not make the movement make progress here, and rendered it ridiculous.

For instance: When you say you are "an evolutionist and not a revolutionist" you illustrate your deep-reaching ignorance of the scientific domain from which you pick the words. If you knew what you are talking of you would know that the REvolutionist must needs be an Evolutionist, and the Evolutionist must necessarily be a REvolutionist. Look up our issue of last July 17: the Letter Box answer to E. W. B. may teach you something.

Then, also, your argument that you never favored strikes and boycotts, and that that has been our position also, shows that you do not even understand the Movement enough to understand the discussion on the subject. The oft-repeated and extensively explained attitude of the party on the subject is that strikes, boycotts, in short, all economic weapons, ARE useful, provided they are conducted by class-conscious organizations and are backed up by a class-conscious political party of the working class; but that otherwise strikes and boycotts are useless and harmful—as they have proven themselves under pure and simple management.

Finally your attempt to dodge the point we made against you in the last issue will not wash. It did not involve the point whether you favored strikes or not; it clearly brought out the point that your reasoning why the brewers should not stand by the coopers flew in the face of the solidarity of the proletariat, and undermined that.

You certainly are fit for McKinley's Industrial or Labor Commission.

JOHN WEIGEL, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The report of the proceedings of the New Jersey State Convention is not published because it has not been received here.

F. W., OMAHA, NEB.—If you could sit in this office 10 hours in succession you would drop that theory. You would find that the reverse is true as to there being a unanimity against the attitude of THE PEOPLE. You would find this to be the case: Of 5 men who drop in to express their dissent, No. 1 will say:

"It is first class the way you are exposing A., B., C., and D.; but I think you should not 'abuse' E."

No. 2 will say: "It is first class the way you are exposing E., A., B. and C.; but I think you should not 'abuse' D."

No. 3 will say: "It is first class the way you are exposing E., D., A. and B.; but I think you should not 'abuse' C."

No. 4 will say: "It is simply grand the way you are exposing E., D., C. and A.; but you should not 'abuse' B."

And No. 5 will say with equal positiveness: "I enjoy, and so must everyone, the masterly manner in which you knock down E., D., C. and B.; but it is not right to 'abuse' A."

In short, so far from being united, these 5 are absolutely and radically divided among themselves. True enough, they might make a coalition, pool their issues, so to speak, and seem united; but just as soon as they did that they would split up. Their union or compact would be barren because it is grounded on a negation. The Movement in America has passed the negation point. Not the eternal NAY, but the eternal AYE can accomplish results.

"QUIZZ," NEW HAVEN, CT.—We don't know what occupation Isaac Bennett has now; shall inquire for you. We do know, however, that he is not any longer manufacturing cigars and has been engaged in the Strike-Committee-and-Picket-Duty business.

H. B. H., MONTREAL, CANADA.—The crooks in the Labor Movement don't object to Socialist theory; we could theorize to our hearts' content, and they would not mind that. What throws them off their equilibrium is the application of Socialist theory. That hurts, because it interferes with their jobs.

BOLTON HALL, NEW YORK.—Your book was duly received; and it was not "noticed" because it is not considered worthy of notice. Least of all are we inclined to reproduce furnished notice. You err when you say that your object and ours is a common one. It is not. We are laboring to overthrow the existing social system of capitalism with its private ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. You are seeking to uphold it; and the day the capitalist class wakes up to the danger that besets it, it will adopt your methods as best calculated to prolong its life by befuddling the working class. Fortunately, however, for civilization, the capitalist class will not wake up early enough.

J. C., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—We don't know what the yearly subscription price is of the projected Dublin, Ireland, Socialist paper, the "Workers' Republic." Have written on to inquire. Its own address is 67 Mid Abbey street, Dublin. Single copies are to be two cents.

E. SHERWOOD, SEC'Y CITY COMMITTEE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is to be hoped that the omission to reproduce the notice for the Convention is not considered intentional. When received, the notice was sent to the composing room marked "repeat next week." It is an oversight of the foreman that it was left out the next week. Shall take measures to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes, which, by the way, tho' not unavoidable, are easily incurred.

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### S. L. P. Supplies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform).... | 60c. per 100 |
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| Due Cards ..... | 40c. per 100 |
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| Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dozen ..... | 25c. |
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When ordering supplies, enclose the cash: it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

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### Authorized Agents for "The People."

**Buffalo, N. Y.**

Comrade Peter Steenmans, Jr., 82 Guilford street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers can remit to him when called upon.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**

Comrade G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street, is authorized agent.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers can remit to him when called upon.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers are urgently requested to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscribers.

# COMIC CONTRADICTIONS BY "SERIOUS SOCIALISTS."

Men of serious views are often the unconscious cause of amusement. This is due to a contradiction between their views and their actions. There is a class of Socialists in New York City that is an illustration of these assertions. This class is represented by the New York "Commonwealth," which claims to be a Socialist weekly magazine, though its pages are not infrequently filled with populistic, silver-democratic, anarchistic and even capitalistic utterances and writings of a necessarily conflicting nature. This alone would provoke a laugh from a careful reader and observer, but it is not to this alone that attention is called; but, in addition, to some specific views.

At times, it is one of the serious views of this class that all legislation in this country serves only capitalist ends; that all legislatures are corrupt, and only for, by and of capitalists. Yet it amusingly proposes that Socialists should not organize for the purpose of capturing the political machinery of the country; but they should, instead, teach the masses to demand and thus influence, legislation in favor of Socialism! At other times, this class denounces the teaching of class-consciousness as detrimental to the growth of the Socialist vote in this country. It asserts that all that is necessary is "to show that Socialism will guarantee to all security, happiness and beauty, and our battle is won." This is not only amusing as a contradiction to the above view against political action, but it is also amusing when certain methods employed and certain facts ignored by this class are considered. In order to make Socialism (THEIR Socialism, of course) impressive to what they are pleased to call the intelligent, this class quotes the speeches and writings of Guesde, Jaures, Bebel and Leiebknecht, all of whom are uncompromising advocates of class-consciousness! Furthermore, in order to show the great strength and inevitable victory of Socialism to the doubting, these Socialists often fill their organ with articles descriptive of the superb management and methods and the consequent successful and ever-increasing votes of the Socialist Labor parties of France and Germany—parties grounded in the class-consciousness these people despise so much! The situation is rendered all the more amusing by the fact that no such facts and figures as are quoted from France and Germany can be quoted from England. That is the country in which class-consciousness is taught least; and Socialism is presented as something that "will guarantee to all security, happiness and beauty," while "our battle" is less won there than here!

Another serious view, already partly disposed of in the foregoing, is that Socialism must be presented as something more than "a mere economic husk" in order to win "our battle;" that is, it must appeal more to the moral enthusiasm, the poetic feelings, and the aesthetic desires of man in order to triumph. Then they publish pages of articles showing the necessity of destroying the money power before the moral reformation of the people is possible; the pauperizing and demoralizing effects upon the middle class and the working class of the department stores and the introduction of machinery; not to mention the discriminations of the railroads against the farmers, etc. This contradiction is made more amusing by the prejudices it discloses and the ignorance of facts it reveals. It is a conceded fact that Economic Socialism has created a moral enthusiasm greater than that of any movement inaugurated since the beginning of Christianity. It has filled the masses of the world with a faith so sublime as to attain the dignity and influence of a true religion. It has created an ideal of life so poetic and aesthetic as to make them appear impossible of fulfillment to those not familiar with its teaching. Moreover, it has done one thing that purely poetic and aesthetic Socialism has failed to do. It has shown that only when the economics of capitalism are rightly understood—when the taking of surplus value, the evolution from small production to large production, and the conflict of class interests are correctly perceived—will we be able to proceed with a certainty that will save us from the heart-breaking indifference, the cold, calloused, antagonistic cynicism and pessimism that so often follow the failure of such movements as these Socialists favor and advocate. So much for the prejudices; now for the facts.

Seven years ago the Nationalist movement sprung up in this country. It was composed of men and women of great culture, talents, prestige and influence. Authors, editors, journalists, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, etc., filled its ranks and helped to increase its numbers. More, the genius of Bellamy, second only to Hawthorne in some phases of American literature, led it, giving it a beauty that was poetic, glowing and fascinating. Its declarations of principles pointed out the brutality and waste of competition, the inevitableness of co-operation and the brotherhood of man. Nothing was said of surplus value and class-consciousness; in fact, both were studiously avoided, as was any idea that was deemed likely to show the slightest sympathy with so-called foreign Socialism. Despite the culture, the talents, the prestige, the influence of the men and women who composed it; despite the variety and the high standard of the professions which filled its ranks and added to its numbers; despite the genius, the great literary position, the beautiful character of the man who led it; despite its carefully worded declarations of principles, with their appeals to the moral qualities of our people; despite its studious avoidance of any expression of sympathy with the economics of Marx, and with European Socialism, the Nationalist movement was bitterly and venomously attacked by the capitalist class, through its press and its mouth-pieces, the Walkers and the Atkinsons, who succeeded in arousing the antagonism of the country against it. One by one its talented, cultured rank and file withdrew from it, leaving only a few, together with its devoted leader, to give it strength and vitality. Finally it joined the Populist movement—in other words retrograded—where it died a natural death.

There is still another serious view of these Socialists, which, while it shows the goodness of their heart, is also amusing as an ignorance of facts. This view is contained in the assertion, often made in connection with the preceeding view, "that every humane man would wish to destroy poverty." Abraham S. Hewitt, saviour of society and candidate for Mayor of New York City against Henry George, in 1886, upon the formation of the Anti-Poverty Society in the same year, said he was also in favor of abolishing poverty, and that he had begun it by joining an Anti-Poverty Society of One. Many men of Mr. Hewitt's class applauded this stupidly selfish sentiment; while the majority of the people, full of the ignorance perpetuated by that class, which makes them believe every man can be rich if he is only prudent and industrious, joined in the laugh thus raised against the laudable purpose of the Anti-Poverty Society. The moral is obvious: that even humane men are capable of great wrong when not properly enlightened. All of which shows the necessity of not only appeals poetic, aesthetic, humanitarian—but intellectual as well. It is hoped these Socialists will bring their actions in harmony with their views, stop condemning all legislation as corrupt and impossible of anything pure, and then expect to begin the inauguration of Socialism through such legislation. Such a contradiction is not only laughable; it is, to use a much-abused word in its proper sense—it is unAmerican. Self-help and self-emancipation is the American ideal. Applied to movements, it means Socialist legislation without capitalist intervention. It means direct, not indirect, action. To condemn the teaching of the doctrines of class-consciousness and surplus value as detrimental to the growth of Socialism in this country, to argue for more effective moral, poetic and aesthetic appeals, while cribbing your facts and figures in support of Socialism from countries grounded in those doctrines and failing to support your case with similar facts and figures from the countries in which your doctrine is and has been taught, is a laughable contradiction, too. It is also unAmerican in that it is unmanly.

Come, be frank, and in view of the more perfect development of capitalism in this country, admit that the reason why we have not grown faster in this country is that we have sought to evade the uncompromising conclusions of those doctrines. And as capitalism is the same in its results the world over, give up your muddled, contradictory ways and join that representative of Socialism the world over in this country, the class-conscious Socialist Labor party.

J. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, $1.50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
3.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotten.
5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, $5.00.

"Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.

"The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels. 5c.

"The Proletariat," "The Class Struggle," "The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Carl Kautzky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.

"Capital," by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, $1.75.

"The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx. 25c.

"What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5 cents.

"Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. 5 cents.

"Erin's Hope. The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5 cents.

Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10 cents.

"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents.

"History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagaray. $3.00.

"History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25 cents.

Send your order to

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

### Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

GERMAN.

N. Y. Volkszeitung, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. Daily and Sunday, $6 and $3 per year respectively.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year. Weekly.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

ITALIAN.

Il Proletario, 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. $1 per year. Weekly.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

POLISH.

Silla, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. Weekly.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 538 East Fifth street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

BOHEMIAN.

Pravda, 414 E. 71st street, New York, N. Y. $2 per year, 50 cents a quarter. Weekly.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

The Truth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, Ia.

# THE FAMILY.

### Its Historic and Material Basis and Development.

One of the most widespread prejudices entertained against Socialism is that it proposes to abolish the family.

No Socialist entertains the remotest idea of "abolishing" the family, whether by law or otherwise. Only the grossest misrepresentation can fasten upon them such a purpose; moreover, it takes a fool to imagine that any form of family can either be created or abolished by decree.

The modern form of the family is nowise repulsive to the Socialist system of production; the institution of the Socialist order does not, consequently, need the abolition of the family for its introduction.

That which dissolves any existing form of family is the economic development itself. Under the present or capitalist system of production the family is torn asunder; husband, wife and children are forced from one another in the search for bread; our irrational system of production raises SHE-TOWNS in one section of the country, as in New England, and HE-VILLAGES in other sections, as in Pennsylvania and the mining regions of the far West; it nurses prostitution and adultery; and it dismantles the very citadel of the modern conception of the family, from the highest to the lowest rungs of society.

The Socialist system is not calculated to check the economic development; it will, on the contrary, give it new impulse. This development will continue as before, to withdraw from the circle of household duties and turn into special industries one household occupation after another; that this cannot fail to have in the future, as it has in the past, its effect upon the sphere of woman is self evident; woman may cease to be a worker in the individual household and may take her place as a worker in the large productive industries. But this transition will not then be to her what it is to day: a transition from household drudgery into wage-slavery, with the wage-slavery superadded to the household drudgery; it would not, as it does to-day, hurl her from the protection of her home into the exposed and helpless condition of the proletariat. By working in common with man in the large productive industries of society, she becomes his equal, and will be able to receive her equal share with him of the social product; she will then be his free companion, emancipated not only from slavery to man, but also from slavery to capital. Free mistress of herself, the equal of man, she will put a speedy end to all manner of prostitution, legalized as well as unlegalized, and then for the first time in the world's history she will be able to establish, as an actual, not a fictitious fact, the oneness of husband and wife.

These are no Utopian vagaries, but scientific conclusions from established facts. Whoever would deny the former, must first overthrow the latter. Seeing that the "ladies" and "gentlemen" who shut their eyes to this development have never been able to shake the scientific facts upon which these conclusions are planted, there is nothing left to them but to affect to be shocked, and to endeavor to place their "morality" in as favorable a light as possible by means of falsehoods and misrepresentations. But these methods will not stead them. They will not be able to delay the social evolution by one minute.

This much stands fast: whatever adulteration the family form, handed down to us, may undergo, it will not be the act of Socialism or of the Socialist system of production, but of the economic development that has been going on under our own eyes for the last century. Socialist society cannot hold this development back; what it will do is to remove from the economic development all the painful and degrading features that are its inevitable accompaniments under the capitalist system of production. While, on the one hand, under the capitalist system of production the economic development is steadily snapping, one after another, the family bonds, and destroying connubial life, to the degradation of all concerned, under the Socialist system of production, on the other, whatever existing family form may drop off, it can only be replaced by a higher.

# OFFICIAL.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary. George Moore, 61 Ryde St., Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### National Executive Committee.

Meeting of July 26th with Comrade Brown in the chair. All were present. The financial report for the week ending July 23rd showed receipts, $61.35; expenditures, $99.58; deficit for the week, $38.23.

Comrade Reinstein, of Buffalo, appeared before the committee to argue against the removal of "Silla" from Buffalo to New York as proposed by the Polish Executive Committee. After some discussion it was decided to instruct the secretary to invite the Polish Executive Committee to appear at next meeting and state their side of the case.

The National Board of Appeals reported to have passed adversely upon the appeal of Comrade E. F. Wegener from the decision of Section Jersey City in the matter of C. Pankopf; also adversely upon the appeal of Comrade E. Arnelstetin from the decision of Section Los Angeles. Both Sections are therefore sustained.

Organizers Hickey and Keinard reported about their work in Pennsylvania and Kentucky and Illinois respectively. Charters were granted to new Sections in: Idaho Springs, Colo.; Blythesdale, Pa.; Evansville, Ind.; Paducah, Ky.; Cambridge and Adams, Mass.

L. A. MALKIEL, Recording Sec'y.

Meeting of August 2nd, with Comrade Kinneally in the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 30th showed receipts, $117.65; expenditures, $48.93.

The hearing in the matter of the proposed removal of the Polish organ "SILA" from Buffalo to New York was continued. The Polish Executive Committee, which has been invited to send a committee, was not represented, due to the fact—so it was reported—that they had had no session in the meantime. Comrades Reinstein of Buffalo and Moren of New York were heard and it was learned that besides issuing the call relative to the removal of the paper, the Polish Executive Committee had also proceeded to appoint a new editor, without consulting the National Executive Committee, as provided by the action of the National Convention of 1896. It was resolved to again invite the Polish Executive Committee to send a committee to the session to be held on August 16th and to inform them that the National Executive Committee consider illegal their action in regard to both the question of removal and the appointment of the editor.

Reports were read from the organizers Comrades Keinard and Mickey, both of whom report good work. A charter was granted to a new Section at Banksville, Pa.

L. A. MALKIEL, Recording Sec'y.

### Semi-Annual Report of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party. From January 1st to July 2nd, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand January 1st, 1898 | | $ 261.23 |
| By Due Stamps | $1745.50 | |
| " Supplies | 85.98 | |
| " London Congress Assessm't | 58.80 | |
| " General Agitation Fund | 160.38 | |
| " Funds of defunct Sections | 62.05 | |
| " Sale of Convention Proceedings | 21.35 | |
| " Charters | 1.00 | 2098.06 |
| Total | | $2359.29 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Salary to Secretary (26 weeks) | $ 390.00 | |
| " Current Expenses | 99.19 | |
| " Rent for Office (4 months) | 60.00 | |
| " Agitation (by Organizers) | 1151.29 | |
| " Agitation (Leaflets, "People" and "Il Proletario") | 94.09 | |
| " Agitation (Loan to Section Rutland) | 25.00 | |
| " Party Papers | 60.00 | |
| " Stereopticon Slides | 10.05 | |
| " Printing | 61.55 | |
| " Editorial Work (Almanac) | 131.25 | |
| " Charter Design (W. Crane) | 50.09 | |
| " Charter (Printing, Tubes and Expenses) | 111.84 | |
| " Seal | 2.50 | |
| " Scrapbooks | 10.00 | |
| | | $2256.76 |
| Balance on hand July 2, 1898 | | $ 102.53 |
| Total | | $2359.29 |

A. ORANGE, JULIUS HAMMER, } Auditors.
HENRY STAHL, Treasurer.
HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

### Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

You are urgently requested to be present at the Section Meeting, Tuesday, August 9th. Most important business is to be transacted.

E. SHERMAN, Organizer.

### Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—According to announcement the Karl Marx Classes of Boston and Worcester took place at So. Framingham, in a grassy grove bordering on a lake. A party from Revere, Everitte, Chelsea and Boston, 19 in all, met nearly an equal number from Worcester.

The programme, which was interrupted by a thundershower, consisted of calling the meeting to order by Comrade Maithakonetvicz, who made a statement of the direct aims of the Class—to educate and develop speakers, debaters and writers.

An address of welcome was given by Anna C. Walberg of Worcester, who is a present member of the Massachusetts State Committee. The next on the programme was an address by a Boston comrade, whose name may not be given as he is in the employment of a large corporation. Then came an address by Comrade James Hardey of Worcester, which was cut short by the shower. The discussion which was to have followed was omited altogether, as in flying for shelter the speaker was separated from the auditors who found refuge in a vacant freight car which was taken possession of as an auditorium and a paper of much value by Comrade Ernest Jones, of Everitte, was read.

The work done was evidence that the party will gain through this process of education advocates of our cause who will be able to meet and make conquest of the best trained men that the bourgeois world can present.

### New York.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A regular meeting of the Young Men's Socialist Educational Club was held Wednesday evening, July 27. Resolved, that Secretary of Library Committee be authorized to buy a book-case; Resolved, That books shall not be given out longer than 14 days.

Having heard that there are some energetic young ladies solicitous to participate in the work of the Y. M. S. E. C. and the S. L. P., it was brought before the house and active steps were taken. It was decided to elect a committee to organize them as a branch of the Y. M. S. E. C.

No doubt there are young ladies who read THE PEOPLE desirous of learning the principles of this organization, and who would like to join it; they should address themselves in person or by mail to H. L. Simmon, 81 Avenue C, New York. All letters will be answered promptly.

# PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

### Take Notice.

To the Locals or Alliances affiliated with D. A. 1, D. A. 2, D. A. 4 and D. A. 49 of the S. T. & L. A.:—

The undersigned, members of the G. Ex. Board of the S. T. & L. A. hereby call a joint meeting of the above District Alliances to consider the resignations of the following members of the General Executive Board: E. Bohm, General Secretary; A. Waldinger, Fin. Secretary; G. Miehlenhousen, B. Korn, S. Hoffman and H. Vogt, and to fill the vacancies in accordance with Art. V, Sec. 5 of the constitution. The meeting will be held at Liberty Hall, No. 257 East Houston street, New York, on Saturday, August 6, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m.

All delegates, representing any Local Alliance in any of the District Alliances above named, will be entitled to take part in such joint meeting.

The Local Alliances are urgently requested to see to it that their full delegations are present.

Dated, New York, July 23, 1898.

HUGO VOGT,
FRANK W. WILSON,
S. HOFFMAN.

### Daily People Minor Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $2,230.28 |
| Abe Spilker | .50 |
| Anthony Cook, Bevier, Mo. | .50 |
| Total | $2,231.28 |

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.


# THE DAILY PEOPLE
## $50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to Aug. 3d, 1898.

## $4,575.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

## For the Labor Press.
# GRAND EXCURSION
arranged by the Volkszeitung Conferenz

## SUNDAY, August 14th, 1898,
## to IDLEWILD GROVE, L. I.,

with the Steamer "BAY QUEEN" and the big Barges
CHARLES SPEAR, SUSQUEHANNA, COLUMBIA and WALTER SANDS.

Music by the CARL SAHM CLUB. PICNIC AT THE GROVE.

Boats leave: South 5th Str., Brooklyn, 8.30 a. m.; East 5th Str., New York, 8.00; East 31st Str., 8.30; East 91st Str., 10 o'clock sharp.

TICKETS 25 Cents a person, at the docks 50 Cents.

☞ Tickets are now for sale in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Str.; Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Str.; West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 East 42d Str., and in all headquarters of the Assembly Districts of the S. L. P.

## ON TO THE 100,000!
# For the Congressional Campaign Fund of 1898.
Roof Garden Concert and Ball,
GIVEN BY THE
## NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. L. P.,
WILL TAKE PLACE
*SATURDAY, August 6th, 1898,* from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m., at
## Grand Central Palace Roof Garden,
Lexington Avenue, 43rd and 44th Streets.

☞ Celebrated Talents will take part in the Concert, among them the Famous Singer of the Russian Imperial Opera Mr. M. E. MEDWEDIEW. 351

TICKET, (No Hat Checks) 25 CENTS.

## Sixth Annual Outing
—OF THE
## 9th Assembly District, S.L.P.,
on Sunday, Aug. 7. at Hudson Co. Park, cor. 5th Str. and Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N.J.

Prize Bowling & Prize Shooting for Gentlemen. Dancing.

Also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

With the kind assistance of the Allied Singing Societies, Zither Class of the Free German School of the West Side and the Tyrol Zither Quartett of F. Umhey.

For the Benefit of the ELECTION FUND.

Strict Union arrangements. Commencing 2 p.m.

TICKETS, 10 Cents a Person.

☞ Hudson County Park can be reached from 42nd St. and 14th St., Christopher and Barclay St. Ferries, direct to the Park. 350

## MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney at Law,
320 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

## H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-Law.
Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workingmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

## JOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing.
87 Frankfort Street 87
Cor. Pearl St., Franklin Square E. R. R. Station
Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141

## I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
cor. New Chambers and William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.


### Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

Reinhard Lachner, 18 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—8 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M. and 1—5.30 P. M. 345

## Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union. Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m. at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 93

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 93

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 343 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 94

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
278 Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 285 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street. 350

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1026, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 10 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent. 341

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street. 338

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 139

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 168—160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 149th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 360

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th St. This society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341


## Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

### WORKMEN'S
### Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

### WORKMEN'S
## Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghampton Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Manchester, N. H. Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazern, Altoona, Pa. Chicago, Ill. 29

For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

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